

LIBRARY



Borough of Tamworth

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1950

Public Health Department,
50, Church Street,
Tamworth.

Tamworth Herald Co., Ltd., Printers.



Borough of Tamworth

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

The Sanitary Inspector

For the Year Ended 31st December, 1950

**Public Health Department,
50, Church Street,
Tamworth.**

Borough of Tamworth

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN M. R. TURNER, Chairman.

COUNCILLOR J. W. ROGERS, Vice-Chairman.

Alderman A. BRIDGEWATER, J.P.	Alderman G. H. JONES, J.P., O.B.E.
„ F. W. MORGAN	„ T. H. Sutton
Councillor F. A. ALLSOPP	Councillor W. A. PEEL, J.P. (Mayor)
„ H. BITHELL	„ G. W. KELL
„ B. BROWN	„ K. A. MUGLESTON

Medical Officer of Health :

H. TABBUSH, M.B., D.P.H.

(Appointed 4th September, 1950)

Sanitary Inspector :

H. BIRCHWOOD, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
Cert. Insp. of Meats and Foods.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss E. M. E. HAGSTROM, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss M. RYDER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Borough of Tamworth*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the health of the Borough of Tamworth for the year 1950.

INFANT MORTALITY

The main causes of death in the first year of life were congenital abnormalities and prematurity. Only one infant died from broncho-pneumonia and none from gastro-enteritis.

STILLBIRTHS

Eight mothers gave birth to stillborn infants during the year, twice the number occurring in 1949. Although these numbers are too small to have any statistical significance, they cannot be disregarded.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There was no marked change in the incidence of infectious diseases during the year, but towards the end of the year measles notifications were increasing.

One death from Diphtheria occurred during the year. This 12-year-old boy had been immunised in infancy but had not received any re-enforcing dose during his school life. For adequate protection against diphtheria it is essential that immunisation should be carried out during the first year of life and re-enforced at five-yearly intervals.

Immunisation in the Borough showed a slight increase over the previous year and the percentage of immunised children remains at a satisfactory level. Although the relationship between immunisation and poliomyelitis is imperfectly understood, it must be stated clearly that there is no risk in immunisation unless polio is epidemic in the area. Health Departments are in possession of all the relevant information and would advise a temporary suspension of immunisation

should it become necessary. In the absence of such advice, nothing should impede the progress of the immunisation campaign which has played and must continue to play an important part in the prevention of diphtheria.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS

The Sanitary Inspector reports that of the 74 whole carcases which were condemned on the ground of generalised tuberculosis, 67 were cows. This represents a considerable loss of meat but a graver consideration is the evidence of the danger of infection to milk supplies. All these cows for some period during their lives had produced milk that was heavily infected with tubercle bacilli. In the majority the disease had not been detected before slaughtering, and in a considerable number the discovery of tubercle bacilli in a milk sample had led to the detection of the responsible animal only after inevitable delay. Under such circumstances, pasteurisation or other forms of heat treatment of all milk supplies are the only guarantee of their safety.

HOUSING

The number of houses completed during 1950 was 55 (76 dwellings), which compares unfavourably with the 1949 figure of 60 (80 dwellings). Consequently it was not possible to make any appreciable reduction in the numbers of Housing Applications. In fact, the total of applications at the 31st December, 1950, shows an increase over that at the beginning of the year, but it will be noted that this is largely accounted for by the increase in the number of applications from people in lodgings living outside of the Borough.

The position with regard to houses to be dealt with under the Housing Act, 1936, remains unchanged, but towards the end of the year the Health Committee resolved that the Town Clerk be instructed to ascertain from the Ministry of Health their present policy with regard to the confirmation of Clearance Orders.

The importance of adequate housing cannot be overstressed—much unhappiness and ill-health could be prevented and by making it possible to treat patients in their own homes, the pressure on hospital beds would be relieved.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

H. TABBUSH,

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1950

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	2,678
Registrar General's estimate of resident population	...	...	...	...	...	13,170
(Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	11,711
(Census, 1921)	...	...	...	...	...	8,032
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1950) according to Rate Books	...	...	...	...	...	3,445
Number of Inhabited Houses (Census, 1931)	...	...	...	...	...	2,785
Persons per Acre	...	...	...	...	...	4.9
Rateable Value—December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	£75,028
Product of 1d. Rate—December, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	£290

VITAL STATISTICS

<i>Live Births</i> —	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	... 187	107	80
Illegitimate	... 11	5	6
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	198	112	86

Birth Rate 15.03

<i>Still Births</i> —	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	... 8	5	3
Illegitimate	... —	—	—
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	8	5	3

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Population	...	.6
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	...	38.8

<i>Deaths from all Causes</i>	Total.	Male.	Female.
	145	72	73

Death Rate per 1,000 population 11.01

<i>Deaths of Infants under One Year of Age</i>	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ... 6 1 5			
Illegitimate ... 1 — 1			
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 6
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

*Death Rate of Infants under
One Year of Age*

All Infants per 1,000 live births ...	... 35.3
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births 32.0	
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births 90.9	

Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis ...	... 0
Deaths from Other Puerperal Causes ...	... 0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) ...	... 22
Deaths from Measles (all ages) ...	... 0
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ...	... 0
Deaths from Diarrhœa (under 2 years) ...	... 0

CAUSES OF DEATH

		Male.	Female.
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	1	—
Tuberculosis, other	...	—	—
Syphilitic disease	...	—	—
Diphtheria	...	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	—	—
Meningococcal infections	...	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	—	—
Measles	...	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	...	5	—
Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	...	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	...	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	7	4	
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	...	—	—
Diabetes	...	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	9	8
Coronary disease, angina	...	7	3
Hypertension with heart disease	...	3	8
Other heart disease	...	16	20
Other circulatory disease	...	1	1
Influenza	...	—	—
Pneumonia	...	1	6
Bronchitis	...	3	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	—	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	—	—
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	2	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	—	1
Congenital malformations	...	—	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	8	11
Motor vehicle accidents	...	2	—
All other accidents	...	1	2
Suicide	...	1	1
Homicide and operations of war	...	—	—
Totals, all Causes	...	72	73

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the number of cases notified together with the age groups.
INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1950.

Disease	Under 1 Year	Total cases of all ages	Total Cases Notified										Cases admitted to Hospital	
			1 and under 2	2 and under 3	3 and under 4	4 and under 5	5 and under 10	10 and under 15	15 and under 20	20 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 60	60 and over	
Smallpox	2	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1
Diphtheria	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (Including Paratyphoid)
Puerperal Fever	1	...	...	2	1	7	7
Pneumonia	...	13	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	3
Erysipelas	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Encephalitis Lethargica
Cerebro-spinal Fever
Acute Poliomyelitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Whooping Cough	...	8	...	2	11	8	11	20	27	1	...	...	1	...
Measles	...	80	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	...	118	3	11	11	15	27	36	3	1	2	2	3	4
														4

Birth Rates, Civilian Death Rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Mortality and Case Rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1950. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

	England and Wales.	126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census.)	London Adm. County	TAMWORTH
Rates per 1,000 Home Population.					
Births:—					
Live	15.8	17.6	16.7	17.8	15.03
Still	0.37	0.45	0.38	0.36	0.60
Deaths:—					
All Causes	11.6	12.3	11.6	11.8	11.01
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Tuberculosis	0.36	0.42	0.33	0.39	0.07
Influenza	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.07	—
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	—
Pneumonia	0.46	0.49	0.45	0.48	0.53
Notifications (Corrected):—					
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	—
Paratyphoid Fever	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Scarlet Fever	1.50	1.56	1.61	1.23	0.83
Whooping Cough	3.60	3.97	3.15	3.21	0.60
Diphtheria	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.07
Erysipelas	0.17	0.19	0.16	0.17	0.21
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	8.39	8.76	8.36	6.57	6.07
Pneumonia	0.70	0.77	0.61	0.50	0.98
Acute Poliomyelitis (including polioencephalitis)					
Paralytic	0.13	0.12	0.11	0.08	0.07
Non-paralytic	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.05	—
Food Poisoning	0.17	0.16	0.14	0.25	0.07
Rates per 1,000 Live Births.					
All causes under 1 year of age	29.8 (a)	33.8	29.4	26.3	35.3
Enteritis and Diarrhoea under 2 years of age	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.0	0.0
Notifications (Corrected):—					
Rates per 1,000 Total (Live & Still) Births					
Puerperal fever and pyrexia	5.81	7.43	4.33	6.03	.0.0

Maternal Mortality in England and Wales

International List No. and cause	Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births	Rates per million women aged 15-44
651. Abortion with sepsis ...	0.09	7
650, 652. Other abortion ...	0.05	4
640-649, 670-678. Complication of pregnancy and delivery ...	0.54	—
681. Sepsis of childbirth and the puerperium	0.03	—
680, 682-689. Other complica- tions of the puerperium ...	0.15	—

(a) Per 1,000 related live births.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning was notified.

Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected) returned to R.G.:

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter
—	—	1	—
Total: 1.			

Outbreaks due to Identified Agents:

Total outbreaks, Nil.	Total cases, Nil.
-----------------------	-------------------

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:

Total outbreaks, Nil.	Total cases, Nil.
-----------------------	-------------------

Single Cases:

Agent identified, Nil.	Unknown causes, 1.	Total, 1.
------------------------	--------------------	-----------

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Number of children under 5 years immunised during

the year	145
----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Number of children between 5 and 15 years

immunised during the year	75
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

Percentage of children under 5 years who have been

immunised	50.6
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Percentage of children between 5 and 15 years who

have been immunised	88.18
---------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Total percentage of children under 15 years who have

been immunised	74.13
----------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

TUBERCULOSIS.
New Cases and Mortality during 1950.

AGE PERIODS	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-25	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
	4		—		1		—	

HOUSING

The following table gives details of the Council's post-war housing programmes.

	FAZELEY ROAD				AMINGTON ROAD				GILLWAY			
	No. of Houses	No. of Dwellings										
1947	48	66	36	50	40	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
1948	30	40	12	18	36	52	18	26	—	—	—	—
1949	48	60	2	2	—	—	58	78	—	—	—	—
1950	84	84	55	76	—	—	—	—	56	56	—	—
	210	250	105	146	76	104	76	104	56	56	—	—

Housing Applications:

List at 1st January, 1950—

	House-holders.	Lodgers.	Total.
Applicants residing in the Borough	123	476	599
Applicants residing outside Borough	67	162	219
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>190</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>818</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

List at 31st December, 1950—

Applicants residing in the Borough	136	454	590
Applicants residing outside Borough	71	205	276
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<u>207</u>	<u>659</u>	<u>866</u>
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During the year, eight houses were built by private individuals for their own occupation.

There are fourteen houses in confirmed clearance areas which are scheduled for demolition. In addition, it is estimated that some two hundred houses should be submitted to the Health Committee for consideration under the Housing Act, 1936. Of these, fifty should be dealt with in the near future as they are totally unfit for human habitation.

HOSPITALS.

All hospitals in the Borough are included in the Lichfield, Sutton Coldfield and Tamworth Group under the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board and are as follows:—

Tamworth General Hospital.

St. Editha's Hospital.

Tamworth Isolation Hospital.

MATERNITY ACCOMMODATION.

No maternity accommodation is provided at the Hospitals in the Borough and any cases for whom hospital accommodation is considered necessary have to go either to Lichfield or Birmingham.

CLINIC AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

These are under the County Council (except the Tuberculosis and Orthopædic Clinics) since the 5th July, 1948.

Infant Welfare Clinics are held twice weekly on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

An Ante-natal Clinic is held fortnightly.

A School Clinic is held weekly.

Eye Clinics are held monthly.

Dental Clinics are held for expectant and nursing mothers, children under five years and school children.

Tuberculosis Clinics are held at the Lichfield Centre, Sandford Street.

Orthopædic Clinics are held weekly at College Lane, Tamworth. They are staffed by a religious order of nuns and supported by voluntary contributions and fees for other than elementary school children and children under five.

There is no local treatment of Venereal Disease in Tamworth. Patients are referred to the hospitals at Birmingham, Burton-on-Trent and Nuneaton. Regular insertions of the times and places of clinics are made in the local Press.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

The County Council is the Authority for the provision of ambulance services. Ambulances are available for non-infectious cases from Mile Oak or Lichfield, for infectious cases from Lichfield and smallpox cases in a special ambulance, for the County from Stafford.

LABORATORY WORK.

Bacteriological, pathological and chemical examinations are done at the Medical Research Laboratory, Stafford, since the 5th July, 1948, formerly the County Laboratory.

WATER SUPPLY.

Samples of water have been taken periodically from the mains supply and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examinations. The results of the examinations were satisfactory.

Source of Supply:—Well and bore hole at Hopwas Pumping Station. South Staffordshire Waterworks Company.

Gallons Pumped during 1950:—197,474,000 Gallons.

Received from South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, 48,665,000.

Well:—Highest, 6ft. 2in.; Lowest, 1ft.

Treatment Before Distribution:—The supply is chlorinated en route to the high level reservoir at Hopwas, and the bulk supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company is chlorinated at source.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped supply, either direct into the house or by means of standpipes.

Approximate number of houses supplied:—

(a) Direct to houses	Population
3,466 	13,092
(b) By means of Standpipes 78 	312

Rainfall:—The Rainfall for the year 1950 was 23.84in.

With the assistance of the bulk supply from the South Staffordshire Waterworks Company, it was possible to give a continuous supply to all consumers throughout the year, at pressures ranging from 30lbs. to 80lbs.

During the year, nine samples of water have been obtained by the Health Department from domestic supplies in various parts of the Borough and submitted for bacteriological and chemical examination.

The results were satisfactory. The water is not plumbob solvent. There is a fairly high degree of hardness.

OPEN-AIR SWIMMING BATHS.

Routine samples were taken during the summer months when the baths were open. Bacteriological analyses were all satisfactory. "Break-point" chlorination was used.

These baths are a very valuable health asset to the Borough and are well patronised.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE SANITARY INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year 1950.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION.

The number of types of closet accommodation existing at the end of the year is as follows:—

No. of Houses	No. of Privies	No. of Pails	No. of Water Closets	Per cent. Dry	Per cent. Water Closets
3,609	6	36	3,946	1.06	98.94

The privy and pail type of closet are in the rural parts of the Borough where no sewer is available.

There are approximately 20 premises served by a system of drainage discharging to cesspools.

During the year the conversion of the trough closet type of convenience to separate flush type W.C. pedestals has been carried out at five houses, and at eight houses waste water closets have been converted to flush type W.C.s.

The Council made a contribution of £6 10s. per house to owners carrying out this type of conversion.

I am able to report that all the waste water closet type of conveniences have now been converted and only 12 houses remain having the trough closet type of sanitary convenience.

INSPECTIONS.

The following statement shows the number of visits and inspections to various classes of premises.

Visits and Inspections	Number
Inspection of drains of old property ...	89
Other inspections of existing property ...	443
To work in progress ...	608
,, test drains and sanitary fittings ...	42
,, premises re infectious diseases ...	15
,, tuberculous cases ...	2
,, respecting disinfection ...	21
,, cowsheds, dairies and milkshops ...	28
,, bakehouses ...	40
,, slaughterhouses ...	502
,, manure steads ...	6
,, factories ...	38
,, outworkers' premises ...	24
,, shops re Shops Acts ...	38
,, " re Meat Regulations ...	46
,, food inspection ...	234
,, offensive trades ...	12
Miscellaneous visits ...	26
Housing Acts ...	37
Caravans ...	8
	2,259

COMPLAINTS.

Nature of Complaint					Number Received
Choked passage drain	...	...	...	...	23
„ slopstone waste pipe	...	...	...	...	6
„ water closet	...	...	...	...	32
„ yard drain	...	...	...	...	16
Defective water closet basin	...	...	...	...	26
„ dust bin	...	...	...	...	82
„ wall and ceiling plaster	...	...	...	...	96
„ house roof	...	...	...	...	124
„ windows	...	...	...	...	32
„ kitchen sink	...	...	...	...	8
„ cooking range	...	...	...	...	14
„ floors	...	...	...	...	29
„ doors and frames	...	...	...	...	18
„ wash-houses and washing coppers	...	...	...	...	29
„ yard surface	...	...	...	...	10
„ walls	...	...	...	...	18
„ gutters	...	...	...	...	132
„ drains	...	...	...	...	12
Dampness of house	...	...	...	...	134
Accumulation of refuse	...	...	...	...	18
Dirty house	...	...	...	...	4
General insanitary conditions	...	...	...	...	3
House infested with vermin	...	...	...	...	16
Nuisance from keeping animals	...	...	...	...	4
Accumulation of manure	...	...	...	...	3
Rat infested dwellings	...	...	...	...	36
Emission of smoke	...	...	...	...	12
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	48
					885

To secure the abatement of these defective conditions,
193 informal notices were served.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 1948.

Premises	Number on Register			Number of Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections			
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	18	12	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	78	26	5	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	96	38	5	—	—
<hr/>					
Particulars		Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (§.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	8	—	8	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Total	8	8	—	8	—

Thirty-two persons were returned as Outworkers under the Act, and these were engaged on wearing apparel. Visits were made and in each case the home conditions were considered suitable.

TABLE SHOWING CARCASSES CONDEMNED AND DISEASED CONDITION.

					Weight in lbs.
Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Disease	
74			2	Generalised Tuberculosis	...
9				Tuberculosis with Emaciation	...
6	Part Carcasses			Tuberculosis	...
4				Septicaemia	...
1	Part Carcase			Emaciation, Johne's Disease	...
4				Bruising and Injury	...
1				Injury	...
1				Fevered	...
1				Immature	...
6				Congenital Tuberculosis	...
2			1	Pleurisy and Peritonitis	...
2				Joint Ill	...
2				Septic Peritonitis	...
1				Jaundice	...
1				Malformation	...
1				Asphyxiation	...
1				Septic Metritis	...
1				Emaciation	...
4				Pyaemia	...
1			2	Erysipelas	...
1			1	Moribund	...
1			2	Mutilation	...
					80
					186
					289
					327
					254
					88
					109
					51
					104
					161
					413
					261
					97
					449
					1,788
					2,474
					1,525
					4,243
					44,234

03 Carcasses 15 Carcasses 11 Carcasses 9 Carcasses

Part Carcasses.

**DAIRY FARMS, DAIRIES, RETAIL
PURVEYORS OF MILK**

Cowkeepers	...	...	...	10
Dairies	...	...	...	6
Retail Purveyors	...	...	...	21

The majority of the milk retailed within the Borough is pasteurised and sold as such. One producer/retailer is an "accredited" producer.

One dairy is licensed to pasteurise milk and the principle adopted is by the "holder" method. One dairy obtains the supply pasteurised and bottled from a large wholesaler.

Inspections of dairies, vehicles and vessels have been made and attention directed to any contravention of the Regulations.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

An employee of the Council is trained and engaged in part-time rodent control work.

Thirty-six premises, business and private dwellings, were found to be infested and the facilities provided by the Council were made available to the owners or occupiers and the infestations were successfully treated by prebaiting and poisoning.

Periodical treatment of the Council's refuse disposal tip has been carried out.

Sewer treatment is carried out under the direction of the Borough Surveyor.

**SANITARY SUPERVISION OF PLACES OF
AMUSEMENT.**

The cinemas and other places of entertainment have been periodically inspected with regard to their sanitary accommodation.

The managements have been found anxious to maintain the conveniences in a satisfactory condition, and any defects found have at once been remedied.

**PUBLIC HEALTH MEAT REGULATIONS, 1924 and 1935.
Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933.**

Tamworth is a killing centre for the Ministry of Food and serves the surrounding district.

The slaughterhouse of the Butchery Department, Tamworth Industrial Co-operative Society, is used by the Ministry of Food. The accommodation and facilities available are very limited as the slaughterhouse was never intended to cope with the large amount of killing and preparation which now takes place. The conditions which arise from time to time are anything but satisfactory and these conditions were further

aggravated by the fact that 300 more cattle were slaughtered than the previous year. In order to keep abreast of the work, and to enable supplies to the butchers being available without undue delay, it is necessary for me to devote a considerable proportion of my time to meat inspection.

The slaughterhouse is also used for "Casualties" and animals referred for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938. There is no separate slaughtering or hanging accommodation and these killings have to be fitted in with the normal slaughtering.

Of the 83 cattle condemned on account of Tuberculosis, 67 were cows and of this number 22 had been referred for slaughter under the Tuberculosis Order, 1938, as they had been found to be secreting tubercle bacilli in the milk. The remainder had passed through the collecting centres and there can be no doubt that a very high percentage of these cows had also been giving tubercular infected milk.

Carcases Slaughtered and Examined

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Cow/ Heifers	Calves	Sheep and	Pigs
Number killed ...	405	790	873	1,071	5,402	222
Number inspected ...	405	790	873	1,071	5,402	222
Diseases except ... Tuberculosis						
Whole carcases condemned ...	2	6	2	13	11	7
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	64	266	142	10	232	18
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis ...	16.3	34.43	16.49	2.14	4.49	11.26
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcases condemned ...	9	67	7	2	—	2
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	56	378	118	—	—	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	16.05	56.33	14.31	—	—	7.2

Organs Condemned					Weight in lbs.
Cattle	...	...	...	...	21,890
Calves	...	...	...	...	62
Sheep	...	...	...	...	251
Pigs	...	...	...	...	1,110
					—
					23,313
Whole and part carcases	...	...	...	...	57,680
Other foods	...	...	...	...	2,442
Total amount condemned	...	...	...	...	83,435
					—

= 37 tons 4 cwts. 3 qrs. 23 lbs.

The mechanical stunning of all animals is required.

BAKEHOUSES AND FOOD PREPARING PREMISES.

There are seven bakehouses and 34 food-preparing premises registered in the Borough.

Visits of inspection have been carried out, attention being directed to the condition and cleanliness of premises, utensils, machinery, etc., and the personal hygiene of the employees.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant.

H. BIRCHWOOD,

Sanitary Inspector.

